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# Abstracting Numeric Constraints with Boolean Functions

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## Abstract

A simple, syntactic algorithm for abstracting numeric constraints for groundness analysis is presented and proved correct. The technique uses neither projection nor temporary variables, and plugs a gap in the abstract interpretation literature.

*Key words:* Abstract interpretation; Compilers; Constraint programming.

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## 1 Introduction

Groundness analysis is an important theme of logic programming and abstract interpretation. Groundness analyses identify those program variables which at run time will be bound to terms that contain no variables (ground terms) [1,3]. For constraint languages, like  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$  [7], an analogous problem is deducing which variables are definite, that is, completely fixed by the store [2,4,5]. Groundness and definiteness are strongly related, and groundness is often used for both concepts.

Little has been written about how to abstract numeric constraints, that is, taking a numeric constraint as input and computing as output a Boolean formula that accurately describes the grounding behaviour of the constraint. For example, [4,5] just give some example groundness abstractions in a table; no algorithm for calculating an abstraction for an arbitrary constraint is described. In addition, [2] also explains the rôle of temporary variables and projection in abstraction. The procedure is as follows: first, a numeric constraint, for instance,  $w = x + y * z$ , is written in three-variable form, for example,  $w = x + v, v = y * z$ , where  $v$  is a fresh, temporary variable. Second, table lookup is used to map three-variable forms to Boolean formulae,

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for example  $w = x + v$  and  $v = y * z$  map to  $f_1 = (w \leftarrow (x \wedge v)) \wedge (x \leftarrow (w \wedge v)) \wedge (v \leftarrow (w \wedge x))$  and  $f_2 = (v \leftarrow (y \wedge z))$ . The grounding behaviour of the constraint  $w = x + v, v = y * z$  is described by  $f_1 \wedge f_2$ . Third, temporary variables are removed by projection, for example,  $v$  can be eliminated by  $\exists v.(f_1 \wedge f_2) = (w \leftarrow (x \wedge y \wedge z)) \wedge (x \leftarrow (w \wedge y \wedge z))$ .

The third step can be omitted but this typically only defers projection. Furthermore, retaining the temporary variables can degrade the time and space efficiency of many the representations of Boolean functions [1,3,5,6,8,9] that have been proposed for groundness analysis. Projection is particularly inconvenient for the analysis of [6] because variable elimination is not required elsewhere in the analysis. This paper addresses these problems by presenting a simple, syntactic algorithm for abstracting numeric constraints that neither uses projection nor introduces temporary variables. The algorithm gives abstractions which are guaranteed to be at least as precise as those given using the three variable form method.

The paper is organised as follows: Section 2 presents a semantics for (non-Herbrand)  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$  constraints. Abstraction is also formalised. Section 3 details three-variable form. Section 4 explains how abstraction can be recast as the problem of recognising those variables in a numeric constraint which will take a unique value when the others are grounded. Section 5 concludes.

## 2 Abstract Interpretation

### 2.1 Concrete Domain

Let  $\mathbb{R}$  denote the real numbers and let  $\Sigma_N$  denote the set of functor symbols of  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$  [7],  $\{+, *, /, -, \text{abs}, \text{arccos}, \text{arcsin}, \text{cos}, \text{max}, \text{min}, \text{pow}, \text{sin}\}$ , where  $-$  is unary minus. (Binary subtraction  $x - y$  abbreviates  $x + (-y)$ , thus is not modeled directly). Let  $\perp \notin \mathbb{R}$  denote a special symbol reserved for error handling and let  $V$  denote a denumerable set of variables. Let  $X_\perp$  denote  $X \cup \{\perp\}$ . Put  $\Sigma = \mathbb{R}_\perp \cup \Sigma_N$  and  $\Sigma_V = \Sigma \cup V$ . Let  $T$  and  $T_V$  denote the (ground) and (non-ground) terms generated from  $\Sigma$  and  $\Sigma_V$  respectively. A valuation is a total map,  $\psi : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\perp$ , and the set of valuations is denoted  $\Psi$ . Let  $\mathcal{D}$  be an interpretation of the symbols of  $\Sigma$ .  $\mathcal{D}(d) = d$  for all  $d \in \mathbb{R}_\perp$ . Each symbol  $f \in \Sigma_N$  of arity  $n$  is interpreted by  $\mathcal{D}$  as a map  $f : \mathbb{R}_\perp^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\perp$ . For example,  $+$  :  $\mathbb{R}_\perp \times \mathbb{R}_\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\perp$  maps numbers  $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  to their sum, otherwise, if either  $d_1 = \perp$  or  $d_2 = \perp$ , it maps to  $\perp$ . The other symbols in  $\Sigma_N$  are interpreted in the usual way, except in the following three cases:  $(d/0) = \perp$  for every  $d \in \mathbb{R}_\perp$ ,  $\text{arcsin}(d) = \perp$  iff  $\neg(-1 \leq d \leq 1)$ ,  $\text{arccos}(d) = \perp$  iff  $\neg(-1 \leq d \leq 1)$ . Let  $\Pi$  denote the set of binary constraint symbols

$\{=, \leq\}$ .  $\mathcal{D}$  interprets  $d_1 = d_2$  as the predicate which is true iff  $d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $d_1 = d_2$ ;  $\mathcal{D}$  interprets  $d_1 \leq d_2$  in the obvious way. Let  $\mathcal{C}$  denote the set of constraints generated by  $T_V$  and  $\Pi$ , which is closed under conjunction ( $\wedge$ ), existential quantification ( $\exists$ ) and renaming ( $\rho$ ). A valuation,  $\psi$ , naturally extends to terms and constraints using the interpretation  $\mathcal{D}$ . Entailment of constraints,  $\models$ , is defined by  $c_1 \models c_2$  iff  $\forall \psi \in \Psi. \psi(c_1) \Rightarrow \psi(c_2)$ . Equivalence,  $\equiv$ , is defined by  $c_1 \equiv c_2$  iff  $c_1 \models c_2$  and  $c_2 \models c_1$ .  $\langle \mathcal{C}/\equiv, \models, \wedge \rangle$  is a (bounded) meet semi-lattice with the bottom and top elements *false* and *true*, where  $\models$  and  $\wedge$  are lifted to equivalence classes of constraints. Let  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  denote the powerset of  $X$ . For the purposes of abstract interpretation, the concrete domain is taken to be the lattice  $\langle \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}/\equiv), \subseteq, \cup, \cap \rangle$ .

In common with many constraint solvers, the solver of  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$  [7] is partial in the sense that it can only detect the satisfiability/unsatisfiability of constraints that become linear. To model this, let  $\mathcal{L}$  denote the set of linear constraints, that is (where  $d \in \mathbb{R}$ ), *true*, *false*,  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i * x_i = d$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i * x_i \leq d \in \mathcal{L}$ .  $\mathcal{L}$  is closed under conjunction, existential quantification and renaming. The transition system  $\multimap \subseteq (\mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{C})^2$  is defined by:  $\langle c, d \wedge d' \rangle \multimap \langle c'', d'' \rangle$  iff there exists  $c' \in \mathcal{L}$  such that  $c \models \bigwedge_{i \in I} (x_i = d_i)$ ,  $d \wedge \bigwedge_{i \in I} (x_i = d_i) \equiv c'$  and  $c'' \equiv c \wedge c'$  (where  $I$  is a possibly empty index set). For example,  $\langle \text{true}, (y = x * \sin(z) \wedge z = \pi/2) \rangle \multimap \langle 2 * z = \pi, y = x * \sin(z) \rangle \multimap \langle (x = y \wedge 2 * z = \pi), \text{true} \rangle$ . Let  $\multimap^*$  abbreviate zero or more  $\multimap$  transitions. The transition system  $\multimap$  is confluent in that if  $\langle \text{true}, c \rangle \multimap^* \langle c', d' \rangle \not\multimap$  and  $\langle \text{true}, c \rangle \multimap^* \langle c'', d'' \rangle \not\multimap$ , then  $c' \equiv c''$  and  $d' \equiv d''$ . Let  $f : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  be a map such that  $f(c) = f(c')$  iff  $c \equiv c'$ . This gives the (deterministic) map  $c \multimap \langle f(c'), d' \rangle$  where  $\langle \text{true}, c \rangle \multimap^* \langle c', d' \rangle \not\multimap$ . This is necessary to formulate abstraction as a mapping. Let  $\mathcal{C}_=$  denote those  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  of form  $(t = t')$  and such that  $c \not\multimap \langle c', d' \rangle$  with  $c' \models \text{false}$ . Let  $\text{var}(o)$  denote the (free) variables in syntactic object  $o$  and let  $\text{mvar}(o)$  denote the variable occurrences in syntactic object  $o$  (as a multiset), for example,  $\text{mvar}(f(u, v, v)) = \{u, v, v\}$ . Let  $M^\downarrow$  denote the set of singularly occurring elements of the multiset  $M$ . Finally, let  $\mathcal{M}(X) = \{M \mid M^\downarrow \in \mathcal{P}(X)\}$ .

## 2.2 Abstract Domain

Groundness and groundness dependencies are often represented by Boolean functions [1,3]. Let  $X$  denote a finite set of variables, and let  $\text{Bool}_X$  denote the set of Boolean formulae over  $X$ . Each  $f \in \text{Bool}_X$  represents an  $|X|$ -ary Boolean function, so function and formula are used interchangeably. The formula  $\bigwedge Y$  is sometimes written  $Y$ . A Boolean function  $f$  is positive iff  $X \models f$ . Let  $\text{Pos}_X$  denote the set of positive Boolean functions over  $X$ , augmented with the logical constant *false*.  $\langle \text{Pos}_X, \models, \vee, \wedge \rangle$  is a complete lattice – the abstract domain.  $\exists\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}.f$  abbreviates  $\exists y_1 \dots \exists y_n.f$ .

The concretisation map,  $\gamma_X: Pos_X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}/\equiv)$ , details how formulae represent constraints. Concretisation is defined by

$$\gamma_X(f) = \{[c]_{\equiv} \mid \forall c' \in \mathcal{C}. (c \wedge c') \not\models false \Rightarrow assign_X(c \wedge c') \models f\}$$

Here,  $assign_X: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow Bool_X$  is given by  $assign_X(c) = Y \wedge (\wedge \{\neg y \mid y \in X \setminus Y\})$  and  $Y = \{y \in X \mid \exists d \in \mathbb{R}. c \multimap \langle c', d' \rangle \wedge c' \models (y = d)\}$ . The abstraction map,  $\alpha_X: \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{C}/\equiv) \rightarrow Pos_X$ , is defined by  $\alpha_X(C) = \wedge \{f \in Pos_X \mid C \subseteq \gamma_X(f)\}$ .  $\alpha_X(c)$  abbreviates  $\alpha_X(\{[c]_{\equiv}\})$ .

**Proposition 1**  $\alpha_X, \gamma_X$  form a Galois insertion.

**Proof.** By the definition of  $\alpha_X$ , there is a Galois connection. To show that it is an insertion, it is sufficient to demonstrate that  $\gamma_X$  is injective. Suppose that  $\gamma_X(f_1) = \gamma_X(f_2)$  and  $f_1 \neq f_2$ . Then there exists  $g = X_1 \wedge (\wedge \{\neg x \mid x \in X_2\})$ , where  $X = X_1 \cup X_2$  and  $X_1 \cap X_2 = \emptyset$ , such that (without loss of generality)  $g \models f_1$ , but  $g \not\models f_2$ . Let  $c = \wedge \{x = 1 \mid x \in X_1\}$ . Picking  $c' = true$ , it is seen that  $assign_X(c \wedge c') = g$ . Thus  $[c]_{\equiv} \in \gamma_X(f_1)$ , but  $[c]_{\equiv} \notin \gamma_X(f_2)$ . A contradiction. Therefore  $\gamma_X$  is injective.  $\square$

### 3 Computing Abstractions With Projection

$\mathcal{C}$  is not finite and thus  $\gamma_X(\alpha_X(c))$  cannot be interpreted as an algorithm for computing  $\gamma_X(f)$  ( $\alpha_X(c)$ ) for arbitrary  $f \in Pos_X$  ( $c \in \mathcal{C}$ ). This motivates the translation of a constraint into three-variable form.

**Definition 2**  $\rightsquigarrow \subseteq \mathcal{C}^2$  is the least binary relation such that:

- (1)  $(c \wedge t = t') \rightsquigarrow (c \wedge x = t \wedge x = t')$  if  $t \notin V \cup \mathbb{R}$ ,  $t' \notin V \cup \mathbb{R}$  and  $x \notin \text{var}(c \wedge t = t')$ ;
- (2)  $(c \wedge t = t') \rightsquigarrow (c \wedge t = t'' \wedge y = t_i)$  if  $t \in V \cup \mathbb{R}$ ,  $t' = f(t_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n)$ ,  $t'' = f(t_1, \dots, y, \dots, t_n)$ , where  $t_i \notin V \cup \mathbb{R}$ , and  $y \notin \text{var}(c \wedge t = t')$ ;
- (3)  $(c \wedge t = t') \rightsquigarrow (c \wedge t' = t)$  if  $t \notin V \cup \mathbb{R}$  and  $t' \in V \cup \mathbb{R}$ .

**Proposition 3**  $\rightsquigarrow$  finitely terminates.

**Example 4**  $(x = ((\sin(y)/2) * z) + 7) \rightsquigarrow (x = u + 7 \wedge u = (\sin(y)/2) * z) \rightsquigarrow (x = u + 7 \wedge u = v * z \wedge v = \sin(y)/2) \rightsquigarrow (x = u + 7 \wedge u = v * z \wedge v = w/2 \wedge w = \sin(y)) \not\rightsquigarrow$ .

Table 1

Three-variable groundness abstraction for  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$ 

$c$	$\alpha_X^{\text{tbl}}(c)$	$c$	$\alpha_X^{\text{tbl}}(c)$
$t = d * t'$	$V \leftrightarrow V'$	$t = t' * t''$	$V \leftarrow (V' \wedge V'')$
$t = t' + t''$	$f_2(V, V', V'')$	$t = -t'$	$V \leftrightarrow V'$
$t = t' / d$	$V \leftrightarrow V'$	$t = d / t'$	$V \leftrightarrow V'$
$t = t' / t''$	$f_1(V, V', V'')$	$t = \text{pow}(t', t'')$	$V \leftarrow (V' \wedge V'')$
$t = \cos(t')$	$V \leftarrow V'$	$t = \sin(t')$	$V \leftarrow V'$
$t = \arccos(t')$	$V \leftrightarrow V'$	$t = \arcsin(t')$	$V \leftrightarrow V'$
$t = \min(t', t'')$	$V \leftarrow (V' \wedge V'')$	$t = \max(t', t'')$	$V \leftarrow (V' \wedge V'')$
$t = \text{abs}(t')$	$V \leftarrow V'$	$t \leq t'$	$\text{true}$

where  $d \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ ;  $t, t', t'' \in \mathbb{R} \cup V$ ;  $V = \text{var}(t)$ ,  $V' = \text{var}(t')$ ,  $V'' = \text{var}(t'')$ ;  $f_1(x, y, z) = (x \leftarrow (y \wedge z)) \wedge (y \leftarrow (x \wedge z))$  and  $f_2(x, y, z) = f_1(x, y, z) \wedge (z \leftarrow (x \wedge y))$

A constraint  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  is said to be in three-variable form iff  $c \not\rightsquigarrow$ . Let  $\rightsquigarrow^*$  abbreviate zero or more reductions. This leads to the following abstraction technique:

**Definition 5** The abstraction map  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Pos}_X$  is defined as follows. Suppose  $c \multimap \langle c', d' \rangle$ . If  $c' \models \text{false}$  then  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c) = \text{false}$ , else  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c) = \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}'}(c' \wedge d')$  where

$$\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}'}(c) = \begin{cases} \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}'}(c') \wedge \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}'}(c'') & \text{if } c = c' \wedge c'' \\ \exists(\text{var}(c') \setminus \text{var}(c)).\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}'}(c') & \text{if } c \rightsquigarrow^* c' \not\rightsquigarrow \text{ and } c \neq c' \wedge c'' \\ \alpha_X^{\text{tbl}}(c) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The reduction  $c \multimap \langle c', d' \rangle$  can be performed using  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$  machinery [7]. Table 1 defines  $\alpha_X^{\text{tbl}}(c)$  for a (non-compound) three-variable constraint  $c$ . To see that  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}$  is well-defined, let  $c \rightsquigarrow^* c_1 \not\rightsquigarrow$  and  $c \rightsquigarrow^* c_2 \not\rightsquigarrow$ . A renaming  $\rho: Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$  exists with  $Y_1 = \text{var}(c_1) \setminus \text{var}(c)$ ,  $Y_2 = \text{var}(c_2) \setminus \text{var}(c)$  and  $\rho(c_1) = c_2$ . Moreover,  $\exists Y_2.\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_2) = \exists \rho(Y_1).\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(\rho(c_1)) = \exists \rho(Y_1).\rho(\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_1)) = \exists Y_1.\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_1)$  since  $\rho$  is bijective and  $\text{var}(\rho(\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_1))) \setminus \rho(Y_1) = \text{var}(\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_1)) \setminus Y_1$ . Intuitively,  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}$  is well-defined since any extra variables introduced by  $\rightsquigarrow$  are eliminated. Observe  $\alpha_X(c) \models \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c)$  for all  $c \in \mathcal{C}$ .

**Proposition 6** Table 1 is safe, that is,  $\alpha_X(c) \models \alpha_X^{\text{tbl}}(c)$ , where  $c$  is in three-variable form,  $c \neq c' \wedge c''$  and  $\text{var}(c) \subseteq X$ .

**Proof.** Safety is demonstrated only for the case  $x = y * z$ ; other cases may be treated similarly. Let  $\{x, y, z\} \subseteq X$ . Assume, for the sake of a contradiction, that there exists  $c' \in \mathcal{C}$  such that  $\text{assign}_X(x = y * z \wedge c') \not\models x \leftarrow (y \wedge z)$ . Thus  $\text{assign}_X(x = y * z \wedge c') = (\neg x) \wedge y \wedge z$  and  $\langle \text{true}, x = y * z \wedge c' \rangle \multimap^* \langle c'', d'' \rangle$  where  $c'' \models (y = d_1) \wedge (z = d_2)$ . Hence  $\langle c'', d'' \rangle \multimap^* \langle c''', d''' \rangle$  where  $c''' \models (x = d_1 * d_2)$  which contradicts  $\text{assign}_X(x = y * z \wedge c') = (\neg x) \wedge y \wedge z$  and the assumption.  $\square$

Observe that  $\alpha_X \neq \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}$  since  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(x - y * (1/x) = 0) = \text{true}$  and  $\alpha_X(x - y * (1/x)) = (y \leftarrow x)$ . Moreover, it should be noted that the table does not accurately describe the grounding behaviour of some unusual (and specific) constraints in three-variable form. For example,  $\alpha_X(x = \min(y, y)) = x \leftrightarrow y$ , whereas  $\alpha_X^{\text{tbl}}(x = \min(y, y)) = x \leftarrow y$ . In practice it is expected that such constraints will not occur, however, the table could be extended to include these extra cases.

## 4 Computing Abstractions Without Projection

Abstraction may be recast as the problem of recognising those variables in a constraint which will take a unique value when the other variables in the expression are grounded. This is achieved precisely by the map  $\text{det}^*$ . The approach is formulated in terms of approximations to  $\text{det}^*$ , and is at least as accurate as the three-variable form method.

**Definition 7** *The map  $\text{det}^* : \mathcal{C}_= \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(V)$  is given by  $x \in \text{det}^*(c)$  iff  $\forall \phi : \text{var}(c) \setminus \{x\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}. \exists ! d \in \mathbb{R}_\perp. \phi(c) \equiv (x = d)$ .*

An abstraction map could be defined in terms of  $\text{det}^*$ . However, computing this may require non-trivial symbolic manipulation of  $c$ . For example,  $\text{det}^*(x = y * (1/z)) = \{x, y\}$  requires the recognition that  $y * (1/z) \equiv y/z$ . To build an abstraction map in terms of a simple pattern recogniser (together with  $\rightarrow$ )  $\text{det}^*$  is approximated by a class of maps  $\mathcal{Det}$ .

**Definition 8**  *$\mathcal{Det}$  is the least set of maps  $\text{det} : \mathcal{C}_= \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(V)$  that satisfy (where  $f \in \Sigma_N$ ):*

- safety:  $\text{det}(c) \subseteq \text{det}^*(c)$ ;
- precision 1: if  $c = (x = t)$  and  $c \not\rightsquigarrow$ , then  $\text{mvar}(c)^\downarrow \cap \text{det}^*(c) \subseteq \text{det}(c)$ ;
- precision 2: if  $y \in \text{det}(x = t)$  and  $y \notin \text{var}(t')$ , then  $y \in \text{det}(t = t')$ ;
- precision 3: let  $c = (t = f(t_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n))$  and  $c' = (t = f(t_1, \dots, y, \dots, t_n))$ , with  $y \notin \text{var}(c)$ , if  $y \in \text{det}(c')$ , then  $\text{det}(y = t_i) \setminus \text{var}(c') \subseteq \text{det}(c)$  and  $\text{det}(c') \setminus \text{var}(y = t_i) \subseteq \text{det}(c)$ .

The conditions in definition 8 relate to the abstraction map in the following way. The safety condition ensures  $\alpha_X(c) \models \alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c)$  if  $\text{det} \in \mathcal{Det}$ . Precision 1 guarantees  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c) \models \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c)$  for a non-compound three-variable constraint  $c$  and the compositionality properties of precision 2 and precision 3 (with precision 1) ensures that  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c) \models \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c)$  for arbitrary  $c$ .

**Proposition 9**  $\text{det}^* \in \mathcal{Det}$ .



**Proof.** Only precision 3 is non-trivial. Suppose that  $x \in \mathbf{det}^*(y = t_i) \setminus \mathbf{var}(c')$ . It is demonstrated that  $x \in \mathbf{det}^*(c)$ . Since  $y \in \mathbf{det}^*(c)$  and  $x \notin \mathbf{var}(c')$ , and given  $\phi : \mathbf{var}(c) \setminus \{x\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , it can be seen that there is a unique  $d \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $\phi(c') \equiv (y = d)$ . Put  $\phi' = \phi \cup \{y \mapsto d\}$ . Hence:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \phi(t = f(t_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n)) \\
\equiv & \phi'(t = f(t_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n)) \\
\equiv & \phi'(t = f(t_1, \dots, y, \dots, t_n) \wedge y = t_i) \\
\equiv & \phi'(y = t_i) \\
\equiv & x = d' \quad \text{since } x \in \mathbf{det}^*(y = t_i)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence  $x \in \mathbf{det}^*(c)$ . Similarly, the second condition holds.  $\square$

An abstraction map, parameterised by  $\mathbf{det}$ , can now be defined.

**Definition 10** The abstraction map  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Pos}_X$  is defined as follows. Suppose  $c \multimap \langle c', d' \rangle$ . If  $c' \models \text{false}$  then  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c) = \text{false}$ , else  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c) = \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}'}(c' \wedge d')$  where

$$\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}'}(c) = \begin{cases} \text{true} & \text{if } c = (t \leq t') \\ \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}'}(c') \wedge \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}'}(c'') & \text{if } c = (c' \wedge c'') \\ \bigwedge_{v \in \mathbf{det}(c)} (v \leftarrow (\mathbf{var}(c) \setminus \{v\})) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 11** If  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  and  $\mathbf{det} \in \mathcal{Det}$ , then  $\alpha_X(c) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{tvf}}(c)$ .

**Proof.** The first entailment is established by demonstrating the any Boolean formula that is entailed by  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}$  is also entailed by  $\alpha_X$ . The second entailment is established by demonstrating that each  $\rightsquigarrow$  reduction results in a constraint whose  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}$  abstraction is not stronger than that of the previous constraint. The base case demonstrates that  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{tvf}}(c)$  for  $c$  in the lookup table.

Consider  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  such that  $c \multimap \langle c', d' \rangle$ . If  $c' \models \text{false}$ , the result is immediate. Let  $\mathbf{det} \in \mathcal{Det}$ .

To show  $\alpha_X(c) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c)$ , consider  $c' \wedge d' = c_1 \wedge \dots \wedge c_n$ . If  $\alpha_X(c_i) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}'}(c_i)$ , then  $\alpha_X(c) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c)$ . Suppose, for a contradiction, that  $\alpha_X(c_i) \not\models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}'}(c_i)$ , for some  $c_i$ . Then there exists  $f_x = x \leftarrow Y$ , where  $x \in \mathbf{det}(c_i)$  and  $Y = \mathbf{var}(c_i) \setminus \{x\}$ , such that  $\exists c'' \in \mathcal{C}. \text{assign}_X(c_i \wedge c'') \not\models f_x$  and  $c_i \wedge c'' \not\models \text{false}$ . Hence  $\text{assign}_X(c_i \wedge c'') \models (\neg x) \wedge Y$ . Thus for every  $y \in Y$  there is  $e \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $c_i \wedge c'' \multimap^* \langle c''', d''' \rangle$  and  $c''' \models (y = e)$ ; indeed, it may be assumed that  $\forall y \in Y. \exists e \in \mathbb{R}. c''' \models (y = e)$ . By safety, since  $x \in \mathbf{det}(c_i)$ , for some  $e' \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $c_i \wedge c''' \models (x = e')$ . Therefore,  $c_i \wedge c'' \multimap^* \langle c''', d''' \rangle \multimap^* \langle c''', d''' \rangle$  and  $c''' \models (x = e')$ . A contradiction. Thus  $\alpha_X(c_i) \models f_x$  and the result follows.

To show  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{tvf}}(c)$ . Let  $c' \wedge d' = c_1 \wedge \dots \wedge c_n$ . It is enough to show that  $\alpha_X^{\mathbf{det}}(c_i) \models \alpha_X^{\mathbf{tvf}}(c_i)$ . Proof is by induction in the length of  $\rightsquigarrow$ . For the base

case, consider  $c'' = (t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n))$ , where  $f \in \Sigma_N$  and  $c'' \not\rightsquigarrow$  (the  $\leq$  case is obvious). Suppose  $\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c'') \models (x \leftarrow Y)$ , where  $x \notin Y$ . By inspection of Table 1,  $x \in (\text{mvar}(c''))^\downarrow$ . By Proposition 6,  $\alpha_X(c'') \models \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c'')$ . Hence  $\alpha_X(c'') \models (x \leftarrow Y)$ . Let  $\phi : \text{var}(c'') \setminus \{x\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and put  $c''' = \bigwedge \{y = \phi(y) \mid y \in Y\}$ . Hence either  $c'' \wedge c''' \rightarrow^* \langle c''', d'''' \rangle$  and  $c'''' \models \text{false}$ , in which case  $x \in \text{det}^*(c'')$ , since  $\phi(c'') \equiv (x = \perp)$ , or  $c'' \wedge c''' \rightarrow \langle c''''', d''''' \rangle$  and  $c''''' \models (x = e)$ , in which case  $(x = e) \equiv \phi(c'' \wedge c''') \equiv \phi(c'')$  and  $x \in \text{det}^*(c'')$ . Since  $x \in \text{det}^*(c'')$ , by precision 1,  $x \in \text{det}(c'')$ . By inspection of Table 1,  $Y = \text{var}(c'') \setminus \{x\}$ . Hence  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c'') \models \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c'')$ .

For the inductive case, suppose  $c_i \rightsquigarrow c'' \rightsquigarrow^* c''' \not\rightsquigarrow$ . By hypothesis,  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c'') \models \exists(\text{var}(c''') \setminus \text{var}(c'')).\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c''')$ , so it is enough to show  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c_i) \models \exists(\text{var}(c'') \setminus \text{var}(c_i)).\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(c'')$ .

- (1) To show  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t = t') \models \exists x.\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(x = t \wedge x = t')$ . Since  $\exists x.\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(x = t \wedge x = t')$ 

$$= \exists x.(\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(x = t) \wedge \alpha_X^{\text{det}}(x = t'))$$

$$= \exists x.((\bigwedge_{v \in \text{det}(x=t)} v \leftarrow (\text{var}(x = t) \setminus \{v\})))$$

$$\quad \bigwedge (\bigwedge_{u \in \text{det}(x=t')} u \leftarrow (\text{var}(x = t') \setminus \{u\}))) = f$$

Suppose  $f \models (y \leftarrow Y)$ . To show  $\bigwedge_{v \in \text{det}(t=t')}(v \leftarrow \text{var}(t = t') \setminus \{v\}) \models (y \leftarrow Y)$ , suppose, without loss of generality,  $y \in \text{det}(x = t')$ . Since  $x \in \text{det}(x = t')$ ,  $y \notin \text{var}(x = t')$ . By precision 2,  $y \in \text{det}(t = t')$  and thus the result follows.

- (2) To show  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t = t') = \exists y.\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t = t'' \wedge y = t_i)$ , where  $t' = f(t_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, t_n)$ ,  $t'' = f(t_1, \dots, y, \dots, t_n)$  and  $y \notin \text{var}(t')$ . Since  $\exists y.\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t = t'' \wedge y = t_i)$ 

$$= \exists y.(\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t = t'') \wedge \alpha_X^{\text{det}}(y = t_i))$$

$$= \exists y.((\bigwedge_{v \in \text{det}(t=t'')} v \leftarrow (\text{var}(t = t'') \setminus \{v\})))$$

$$\quad \bigwedge (\bigwedge_{u \in \text{det}(y=t_i)} u \leftarrow (\text{var}(y = t_i) \setminus \{u\})))$$

Using precision 3, the result can be established analogously to the previous case.

- (3) To show  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t = t') = \alpha_X^{\text{det}}(t' = t)$ , where  $t' \in \mathbb{R} \cup V$  and  $t \notin \mathbb{R} \cup V$ . Immediate.  $\square$

Next, a specific map in  $\text{det}_1 \in \mathcal{Det}$  is described. The map syntactically identifies those variables that occur once in a numeric constraint expression and which take a unique value when the variables are grounded.

**Definition 12** *The map  $\text{det}_1 : \mathcal{C}_= \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(V)$  is defined by:  $\text{det}_1(t = t') = (\text{det}_1(t) \cup \text{det}_1(t'))^\downarrow$ , where  $\text{det}_1 : T_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(V)$  is given by (where  $d \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ )*

Table 2

Example groundness abstractions for  $X = \{w, x, y, z\}$ 

$c_i$	$c'_i$	$\alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_i)$	$\alpha_X^{\text{det}_1}(c_i)$	$\alpha_X^{\text{det}^*}(c_i)$	$\alpha_X(c_i)$
$w = x * (y + z)$	$c_1$	$f_1$	$f_1$	$f_1$	$f_1$
$w = x + w$	$x = 0$	$f_2$	$f_2$	$f_2$	$f_2$
$w = x/0$	$false$	$f_3$	$f_3$	$f_3$	$f_3$
$w = x + x/w$	$c_4$	$f_4$	$f_4$	$f_5$	$f_5$
$(w \leq x \wedge \text{abs}(x) \leq w)$	$c_5$	$f_4$	$f_4$	$f_4$	$f_6$

 $\text{det}_1(t) =$ 

$\{t\}$	if $t \in V$
$\text{det}_1(t')$	if $t = -t$ , $t = d * t'$ , $t = t'/d$ or $t = d/t'$
$\text{det}_1(t') \cup \text{det}_1(t'')$	if $t = t' + t''$
$\text{det}_1(t') \cup \text{det}_1(t'') \cup \text{det}_1(t''')$	if $t = t' * t''$ , $t = \text{pow}(t', t'')$
$\text{det}_1(t') \cup \text{det}_1(t'') \cup \text{det}_1(t''')$	$t = \min(t', t'')$ or $t = \max(t', t'')$
$\text{det}_1(t') \cup \text{det}_1(t'') \cup \text{det}_1(t''')$	if $t = t'/t''$
$\text{det}_1(t') \cup \text{det}_1(t'')$	if $t = \text{abs}(t')$ , $t = \cos(t')$ or $t = \sin(t')$
$\text{det}_1(t')$	if $t = \arccos(t')$ or $t = \arcsin(t')$

**Proposition 13**  $\text{det}_1 \in \mathcal{Det}$ .

**Example 14** Consider  $c = (x + v = x * y + z/w)$  and suppose  $c \multimap \langle \text{true}, c \rangle$ . Observe that  $\text{det}_1(c) = (\text{det}_1(x + v) \cup \text{det}_1(x * y + z/w))^\downarrow = (\text{det}_1(x) \cup \text{det}_1(v) \cup \text{det}_1(x) \cup \text{det}_1(x) \cup \text{det}_1(y) \cup \text{det}_1(y) \cup \text{det}_1(z) \cup \text{det}_1(w) \cup \text{det}_1(w))^\downarrow = \{v, w, w, x, x, x, y, y, z\}^\downarrow = \{v, z\}$ . Hence  $\alpha_X^{\text{det}_1}(c) = (v \leftarrow w \wedge x \wedge y \wedge z) \wedge (z \leftarrow v \wedge w \wedge x \wedge y)$ .

**Example 15** Table 2 details the abstractions for various constraints where  $f_1 = w \leftarrow (x \wedge y \wedge z)$ ,  $f_2 = x$ ,  $f_3 = \text{false}$ ,  $f_4 = \text{true}$ ,  $f_5 = x \leftarrow w$ ,  $f_6 = w \leftrightarrow x$ . The abstraction algorithms are defined in terms of  $\multimap$ . It is assumed that  $c_i \multimap \langle c', d' \rangle$  and  $c'_i = c' \wedge d'$ . In practice,  $\multimap$  is evaluated by posting the constraint to the store and then retrieving it. The net effect is to evaluate ground terms and to group together like terms. For example,  $2 * x = \cos(\pi) * z + x + \max(2, 3) \multimap \langle x = -z + 3, \text{true} \rangle$ . This  $\multimap$  is used in this example. Note that  $\alpha_X(c_i) \models \alpha_X^{\text{det}^*}(c_i) \models \alpha_X^{\text{det}_1}(c_i) \models \alpha_X^{\text{tvf}}(c_i)$ . The abstractions for  $c_1, c_2, c_3$  all agree, illustrating that all methods give good accuracy. The abstractions of  $c_4$  show that  $\text{det}_1$  can still be strengthened.  $\alpha_X(c_5)$  shows that, in general, systems of inequations need to be considered to compute the best abstraction. Note that if a weaker  $\multimap$  were used, a stronger  $\text{det}$  could be defined to give abstractions of a similar strength. The three variable form method would not be so flexible.

## 5 Conclusion

This paper has described a simple algorithm for abstracting numeric constraints. This method does not introduce temporary variables, utilises available  $\text{CLP}(\mathcal{R})$  machinery, and is at least as precise as the three-variable method. Whilst other works have given precise definitions of abstraction, they have not addressed how to efficiently compute the map. This paper plugs this hole. The algorithm can be easily implemented and has been used with the analyser in [8]. Future work will look at the more general case of mixing Herbrand and linear constraints.

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